

About two miles south is a high cool peat bog, from which I have herbarium specimens of the following: *Microstylis monophyllos*, June 24; *Calopogon pulchellus*, July 8; *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, July 16; *Habenaria hyperborea*, July 8; *H. Hookeri*, June 26; *H. blephariglottis*, July 24. I have also had *Tipularia discolor*, but possess no herbarium specimen, nor do I of *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana*, which is also found in this bog. Here is also found plenty of *Sarracenia purpurea*, just now in full flower. On the way to this peat bog we pass through pine woods, where we find *Goodyera repens*, var. *ophioides* and *G. pubescens*, and also *Habenaria orbiculata*.

Three miles west, in a wet meadow, are *Spiranthes cernua*, Aug. 31; *Habenaria virescens*, June 24; *H. psycodes*, July 29, and *H. fimbriata*, July 7. A close examination of the peat bog above mentioned should, I think, show us *Liparis*, and one or two more species of *Habenaria*.

About ten miles from here is a large swamp of several acres, which is literally crowded with gigantic specimens of *Cypripedium spectabile*; it has been practically undisturbed for generations, being far from tourist routes, and known only to the country people as a species of *Valerian*, and a specific for nervous troubles. Several hundred stems were gathered last year without any perceptible effect on the mass; many of the flowers were double—that is, with two inflated lips to one calyx, and the stems were from 2 feet to 3 feet high.

I hope to add to the number of orchids already found here, as others, I feel confident, should be in this section.

BRADFORD, VERMONT.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS IN VERMONT.—For nearly ten years *Baptisia australis*, R. Br., has been known to me on islands and alluvial banks of White river in Royalton. The plant occurs in three places, all within a distance of forty or fifty rods, and within half a mile of Royalton Centre. The island, where the plant once grew, has never been grassed over, but is composed of alluvial sands supporting willows, bush clover, dogbane, etc. Recently, I think, this station has been destroyed by the washing away of a portion of the Island. In this locality I have not failed, when I have looked for it, to find the *Baptisia* in the past eight years. I have not taken the opportunity to look above and below on White river, but should expect to find it

below, and perhaps by the Connecticut. I have supposed the plant to be a relic of cultivation, as it has been cultivated in Royalton, and the colony may have started from a place two miles above the present station. A small brook passes through the place and seed may easily have been conveyed by the brook to the river.

In 1890 I saw the plant in a cemetery lot one mile up river from the established station, and not far from the bank. But it is hardly possible that seed could have been carried thence by water agency. So far as I know it is not conspicuously spreading.—LEVI WILD, Franklin, Vt.

BOLETI COLLECTED AT ALSTEAD, N. H.

H. WEBSTER.

A STAY of five weeks in the hill town of Alstead, N. H., in July and August, 1899, repeated in 1900, has given opportunity for the collection of many fleshy fungi. Among them, and peculiar to the season, are numerous species of Boleti, on which, in view of the increasing attention given to these plants, a few notes may not be out of place. The collections were made by roadsides, on open and wooded hillsides, and in the hollows between the hills, usually in woods. Alstead Centre is in the northern part of Cheshire County six miles east from the Connecticut River, at an altitude of 1120 feet.

Since the seasons, both in 1899 and 1900, were unusually dry in the region, a large and continuous crop of fleshy fungi was not to be expected, and collections on the whole were rather meagre. Nevertheless, here and there a mossy slope, or a springy bank, or a mass of water-soaked decaying wood, held moisture enough to prevent the total non-appearance of the fungi naturally sought in such places; and well-shaded brooksides, swamps, and bogs were explored, not without success. Indeed the variety, if not the abundance of fleshy fungi was sufficient to keep interest unflaggingly alive, and to furnish material for constant study.

A word as to the treatment of the material collected may be suggestive to others similarly situated, especially if they would preserve Boleti. The process of drying, usually the stumbling block in the field, was as follows. In the first place a visit was made to the tinsmith, who